

# TWO IDEAS ON UNO CAPITAL: 'GLOBAL CITY' OR A 'CAMPUS'?

## Commission Will Sketch Out Both Plans And General Assembly Will Decide

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 16—United Nations delegates, who this week chose the Westchester-Fairfield district for their permanent home, have already plunged into what is expected to become a heated argument over the kind of world capital they should build. The conflicting views have been characterized as "Global City" versus "College Campus."

Adherents of "Global City," sparked by Britain, envisage the UNO headquarters as an international island in the United States completely cut off from the cross currents in American life and protected from the growth of near-by cities and towns by an encircling buffer area. These officials are the ones who consider that forty-two square miles are necessary for the UNO site.

They want to build a real international city with a life of its own. Americans who would run shops, hotels, restaurants, movies and all the other things that a city of 2,500 to 5,000 would need would operate under leases and concessions from the United Nations.

The opposing view, strongly put forward by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg during the UNO committee meetings, is that the UNO should have a small area necessary for international buildings—Assembly hall, Security Council building, Economic and Social Council building, offices and a secretariat—and perhaps a few houses for officials such as the Secretary General.

### In Near-by Houses

The rest of the secretariat and the delegates would live in near-by houses, towns and villages, forming part of whatever community they chose to inhabit.

The "College Campus" proponents see the UNO home as a small area, perhaps five to ten square miles, with special immunities but actually part of the United States, just as Harvard has special privileges but forms part of the State and Federal territory.

The main argument of this group is the cost of the land. They point out that it would be an impossible burden on the already heavy UNO budget to buy a large chunk of expensive Westchester-Fairfield land which the organization would probably never actually use in its entirety.

Yugoslavia's Dr. Stoyan Gavrilovich, who headed the site-in-

spection committee in the United States, had a suggestion to make in this connection. He pointed out that if zoning arrangements could be made giving a buffer area around the UNO a special status such as a national park, or placing restrictions against industry, there would be no need for the UNO to buy land for merely protective reasons.

It was also maintained that with New York City so close, many of the delegates will probably want to commute.

So far there have been no detailed plans on exactly what the UNO will have to build and much depends on the decision taken on this argument. The interim planning commission composed of nine nations, with experts designated by the United States, is to draw up a report on the cost and the plans for a UNO home of alternative sizes of two, five, ten, twenty and forty square miles. The final decision is to be made by the General Assembly when it meets in New York City in September.

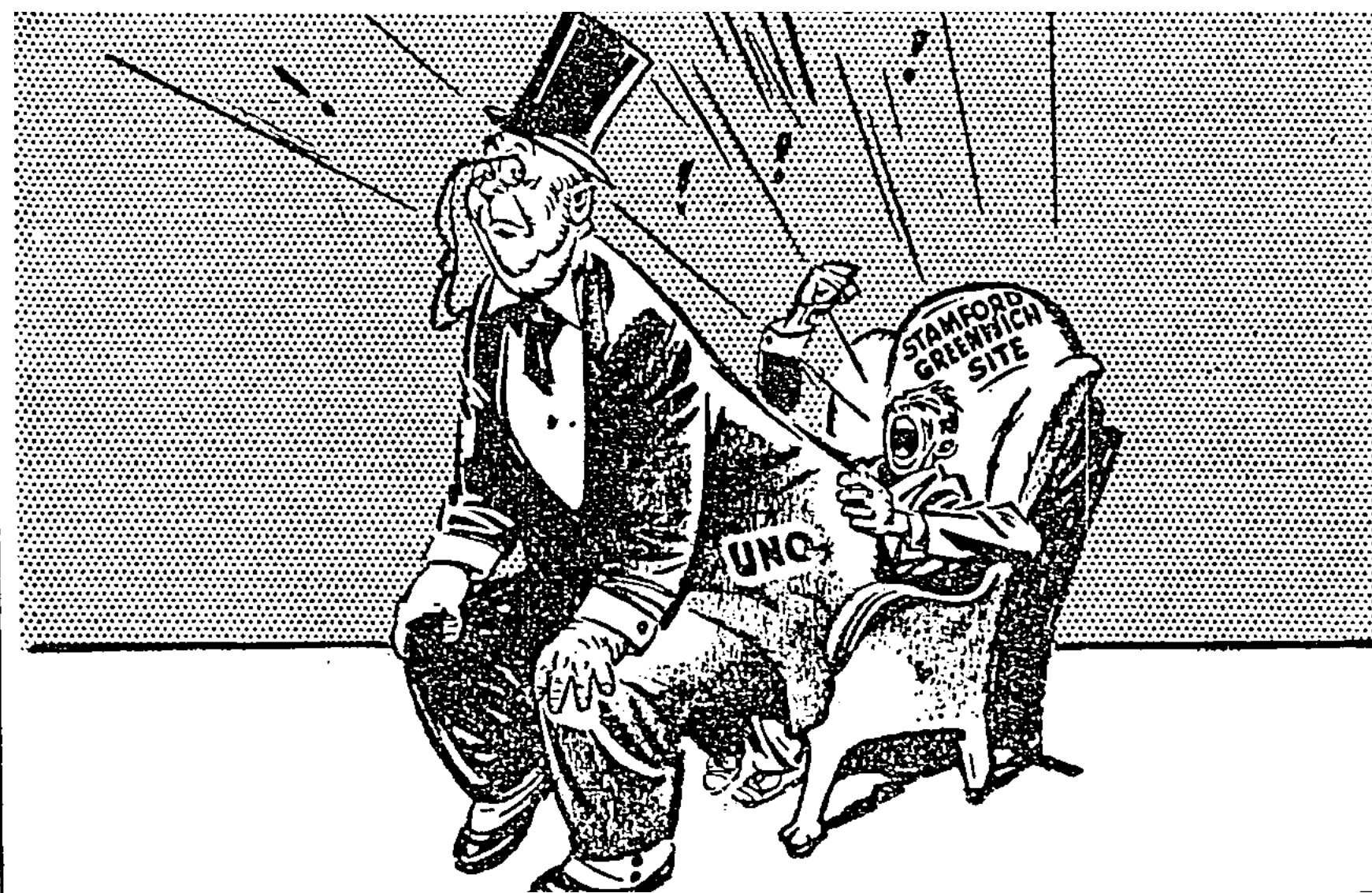
### Individual Offices

Each of the UNO's main organs and the secretariat will have to have meeting halls and offices, but it is undecided whether offices will be provided for delegations of the fifty-one countries now in the United Nations and about the dozen others expected to come in within the next couple of years.

Then there is the question of specialized agencies, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Bank and others. The general opinion is that they should have headquarters on the UNO site, and planners agree that many more groups may be entitled to space in the future, so there has to be room for expansion.

The UNO's population is not yet certain but it is clear that there will be a wide fluctuation between the times when the Assembly is meeting and the periods of comparatively routine activity. There will probably be about 1,000 in the Secretariat during the early period of the UNO, with the likelihood that it will expand to 2,500. There may be as many as a thousand delegates during peak activities, but a couple of hundred is considered a high estimate for normal times.

In addition there is expected to be a huge flow of transients, including the press, sightseers, pres-



Barrow in The Manchester Union

sure groups, students and all the classes of people who are likely to make pilgrimages to the world capital.

The delegates are generally agreed that whatever amount of land the UNO buys it will all belong to the UNO and there can be no private ownership. The exact legal status, however, remains to be settled in a treaty the UNO will sign with the United States.

The delegates and Secretariat members will have special immunities similar to those of diplomats, and the treaty is expected to include a rule that no one can go on UNO territory without permission of the Secretary General.

However, American laws will apply, with only minor reservations. This means that there probably will not be anything like the com-

plete extraterritoriality that applies to embassy buildings in Washington, but rather a modified version new in international relations.

The exact extent of internationalization depends in part on which of two conflicting views wins out.

The "Global City" supporters have plans for an airport, a radio station, internationally operated communications and other normally municipal facilities to be owned and run by the UNO.

All sides agree, however, that it will probably be at least two or three years before the UNO can start to move from New York City to its permanent home, so they feel that there is plenty of time to work out the mass of detailed plans.